The telegraph brings us the painful intelligence of the

death of John W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina. Gov. Ellis had gone to the Virginia Springs for the restoration of his health, never robust, and recently im-

Lincoln's proclamation of the 15th of April found battery, from Wilmington, Ramsour's from Raleigh and Governor Ellis prostrated in health, sick almost unto death, but unwilling to yield. In that state, lying on be under orders-we do not know about the last. a sofa in his office, he dictated his noble reply to Lincoln's insolent demand for North Carolina troops to coerce the South,-he ordered the occupation of the forts, he rallied the military spirit of the State.

Ever since, a dying man, he has stood like a martyr at the stake, concealing as far as possible his sufferings, and dying, we honestly believe a martyr to his devotion to the cause of the South. He was a true North Carolinian, a brave man, a noble patriot.

of age-a native of the old county of Rowan. The of the Senate .- Daily Journal, 8th inst.

readers. It has one recommendation. It is compara-sence is based. tively short. The first part of the message has already We think that all can now see that the original call been laid before the public in a telegraphic synopsis. - Lought to have been made for a homogeneous force of Of the part not so communicated it may be sufficient to Volunteers for the war," and not for an inharmoniou say that Mr. Lincoln asks for four hundred thousand force with conflicting claims for men and encourage men and four hundred millions of dollars for the purpose ment. This we say after having seen how the thing of subduing the South. That he denies and scouts the works and not with any view of finding fault. Someidea of State sovereignty. He asserts that the Union how men like better to have not simply the real but the was anterior to the States, and that the States are the apparent liberty of choice. They like to be volunteers creatures of the Union instead of the Union being the in name as well as in fact. They will seldom enlist creature of the States. There then follows a long de when they can volunteer. They like to choose their gression after the rail-splitter fashion about a fair start, sown officers rather than have them appointed, even when and the people, and all that sort of thing. Mr. Lin if left to themselves they would have chosen the very colo actually affects to believe that a majority of the same men who may have been appointed. p-ople in North Carolina are in favor of his government, but are kept down by the minority. If he is earnestly beg of all our volunteer companies to main equally accurate upon other facts, his message must be tain their organization and drill-to perfect the latter-

our table a neatly bound and printed book of 360 pages, subjugation or extermination. Scott is weaving his entitled " A Manual of Infan'ry and R fle Tactics, with web of strategy around his native State, and his count-Honors paid by the Troops, Inspections - Reviews, & less hordes are pouring down upon her borders, while Abridged and compiled by Col. Wm. H. Richardson, active preparations are making to harry the coasts of recently made three valuable captures. Graduate and formerly Assistant Instructor of Tactics, the South as soon as the season will permit Northern They seem likely to have a "good time" of it at the people of New York thought of him." He says that he Graduate and formerly Assistant Instructor of Tactics, the South as soon as the season will perint Northern They seem havy to have a good data. Virginia M litary Institute, Richmord Va. Published soldiers and sailors to venture their precious lives in or- North in the way of debts and taxes. Lincoln asks for tion as a prisoner. He has done nothing more than "is

that this book will be found useful from its plainness and from holding any office of honor trust or profit, and so his Secretary of the Treasury thinks that he must have able to get away from any sailing ship, and he meant to conciseness. It is simply an abridgment and compilation. Our military companies must not think of disband-about three hundred and twenty millions for the fiscal keep clear of the steamers, and indeed of United States tion from the best authorities.

APPLES .- We had on our table this morning a lot of of their lives. very fine Apples, presented to us by Mr. Sykes, of Brunswick County, but now a member of the Wilmington Light Infantry. They were beautiful to look upon and pleasant to the smell, and glorious to be eaten, for they have been pretty nearly all devoured. They were raised in Brunswick. Why should we buy apples from Carolina State troops forward. A 'few companies will

go through all the turmoil and risk of revolution for being under orders and all getting along. Well, the MESSES. FULT N & PRICEgo through all the turmoil and risk of revolution for being under orders and all getting along. Well, the Messes. Fully & Price—

nothing, we must be prepared to avail ourselves of all sooner the better. Their delay will afford time to have directly from Arkansas. I have settled in this place, which been a mailing clerk and assistant book keeper in the advantages which our changed position may offer to them well drilled we suppose. It is understood that is the largest commercial town in the State. All kinds of Charleston Mercury office. This is his first cruise as having the largest commercial town in the State. us. We must be willing to manufacture for ourselves, the regiments under orders are for Manussas Junction or else do without the superfluities that our industry where no doubt they will have a chance to see service. and ingenuity do not enable us to produce. We must The Governor of Virginia issues his proclamation import for ourselves all that it may be necessary to im-calling for the three thousand volunteers for the war in port, and not pay tribute to others, whether they go un-saccordance with the requisition of the President. These

Southern States to engage in it, rather to dread than for the Confederate service, the Governor can issue his to desire an early peace. A peace patched up now proclamation calling for volunteers for the war or for ing. The time may come, however, when a permanent, as the President may specify The companies to rena durable and an advantageous peace can be made .- dezvous at certain convenient points, be formed into re war is the less dangerous condition of the two.

that the French Government will loan the Confederate States one hundred million dollars. The security is to be good and sufficient.

to us to be rather apocryphal, especially as the same account speaks of certain preferences and immunities to be granted to France as the price of her assistance. be entered into by the Confederate States.

The Confederate Loan.

For the information of those who may desire to invest in the securities of the Confederate States, we publish the law under which the loan advertised in the Journal is authorized, together with the provision for securing the prompt payment of interest and the final extinguishment of the whole debt:

AN ACT

provide for the defence of the Confederate States of Amer-America do enact, That the President of the Confederate fifteen millions of dollars, or so much thereof as in his opin

Confederate States. SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, by the consent of the President of the Confederate States, to cause to be prepared certificates of stock or bonds in such sums as are hereinafter mentioned for the amount of the Treasu y, and sealed with the seal of the Treasury; and the said certificates of stock or bonds, shall be made payable at the expiration of ten years from the first day of September next; and the interest thereon shall be paid semi-annually, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, at Treasury may des guare. And to the bonds which shall be issued as aforesaid, shall be attached coupons for the semiannual inter-st which may accoue, which coupons may be signed by efficers to be appointed for the purpose by the States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the principal and interest of the said stock and bonds.

of September next, the Confederate States may pay up any portion of the bonds or stocks, upon giving three months previous pu lic notice, at the seat of government of the particular stocks or bonds to be paid, and the time and place of payment; and from and after the time so appointed, no further interest shall be paid on said stock or bonds. bgc. 4 The certificates of stock and bonds shall be issued by the recretary of the Treasury, and may be assigned or none of them shall be for a less sum than flity dollars; and he shall report to Congress at its next session, a statemenin detail of his proceedings and the rate at which the loans may have been made, and all expenses attending the same

bEC. 5. From and after the first day of August, 1861, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of one eighth of one cent per pound, on all cotton in the raw state exported my and, some people would say, a blood-sucker. W from the Confederate States; which duty is hereby specially pledged to the due payment of interest and principal of the say at once that this thing won't do. The people will loan provided for in this act, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to establish a sir'ting fund to carry into effect the provisions of this sec tion: Provided, bowever, That the interest coppons issued under the second section of this act, when due, shall be receivable in payment of the export duty on cotton : Provided also, that when the debt and interest thereos, herein authorized to be contracted, shall be extinguished, or the sinking fund provided for that purpose shall be adequate to that end, the said export duty shall cease and determine. APPROVED, 28th February, 1861.

the tender of thousands of volunteers above the twenty or smell. It is far superior to any Northern hay thousand originally provided for by the acts of the brought to this market. special session of the Legislature, and of thousands upon Troops. The "State Troops" consist of eight regi- weeds in it. ments of Infantry, one of Cavalry, and one of Artillery, Plenty of hay can be raised all along the river if paired by close confinement to his official duties, render- Engineers and ordnance, these three latter branches of people will only do it. We must work ourselves wholy one hundred and twenty pounds, and whose range is said good reason for the postponement of a recognition of our do not be service being consolidated. The Cavalry we learn independent of the North and the making of all our to be five miles, has been prepared for the Harriet Lane, independence by her? That reason becomes stronger independent of the country.

It is made up. The artillery will soon be. There will be own hay is one staple. The virtual outbreak of hostilities, consequent upon three field batteries sent to Virginia, to wit : Moore's Brem's from Charlotte. The two first are believed to

The difficulty then is with the infantry regiments, and they form rather too slowly to suit the times or comport with the character of the State and its rea enthusiasm in the cause.

We have said before that we believed the mistake mainly lay in the action of the Legislature creating two different classes of service, two corps differing in their in the Virginia Navy, or that of the Confederate John W. Ellis was, we think, about forty-one years apparent to all, but it was not so apparent at the time it was made, and we cannot, therefore, fairly presume to duties of the office devolve upon Mr. Clark, President place ourselves upon the vantage ground of experience, and judge of action honestly taken anterior to the oc-Lincoln's Message.-This document is before our currence of the circumstances upon which that experi-

Under these circumstances then, we would first, most Eder to take our lives or liberties. They are to confistiour hundred thousand men and four hundred millions usual," &c. "If we had had the right sort of a crew we From a slight examination we are inclined to think cate us all at any rate, to render us ferever disqualified of money, for the purpose of subjugating the South, and should have got away from the Perry." His vessel was they would be the first to save her from at the hazard day for his republican government.

President Davis makes a fresh call for volunteers for the war. All hereafter from any State will be for that term. Virginia is called upon for three thousand additional troops for the war ;- South Carolina for two fill all the regiments, and we understand that four of the IF WE WOULD BE INDEED INDEPENDENT, and not eight infantry regiments are now ready, three of them

tions that lead us, much as we deprecate war, much as We trust that that body will make provision whereby, we regret the dire necessity which has compelled the in the event of further requisitions being made for troops would be but a hellow truce-a thing not worth hav-such definite term not to exceed the duration of the war When the South shall have become stronger and more giments by the Adjutant General, and then promptly self-reliant because of the necessity for being so, then inustered into the Confederate service by some proper she can safely make peace. Until that that time comes officer, as our regiment of Mexican volunteers was .-This will dispense with the necessity for the cumbrous The Paris correspondent of the New York News says, and expensive machinery of Army and Navy Departments, Appointments, Quarter Masters General, and Commissaries General, necessary at first, especially under the laws of the special session, but not necessary Perhaps this may be all so, but the thing appears now that the State has completed her arrangements with quires that I should inform you of the reasons of my resign wherever these ports may be. It is not like the treaty

Unless the Legislature does something before the 20th We trust that no such entangling alliances will ever of August there will be a general disbandment of our Federal Government, and the speediest association with the and every port within the territorial jurisdiction of the volunteer force, and it will be hard to get the same men Southern Confederacy. You at each of these elections made United States. All these ports of the one are by the a second time into a service from which they had once been discharged without seeing service. Let the Legislature take the thing fairly in hand and a large number of those who have volunteered for twelve months willaby the Convention, our agency ceased, and in my opinio

To raise money for the su port of the Government, and to it was, and he has been laying his plans deeply, and concentrating a large force. We must not permit mis-SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of understandings or divisions to creep in, or we are lost .-Our volunteers who are at any time willing to sacrifice States be, and he is hereby authorised, at any time within Our volunteers who are at any time within our borders, twelve months after the passage of this act, to borrow on their lives for the cause, must be willing to sacrifice election of delegates to the Confederate Congress, but many shall see that the British Government has very good if it be cwined or in any way governed or controlled by the some little matters of feeling on the same altar. They ion the exigencies of the public service may require to be would never scatter or disband before the face of a foeapplied to the payment of appropriations made by law for let them not disband in any pique at home because the support of the government and for the defences of the hings don't exactly work to suit them. We beg o them to hold on to their organization and be ready to be borrowed as aforesaid, to be signed by the Register to repel all invasion, for we know not, as the tide of war rolls on, who may be forced to buffet with its waves.

WE LEARN by a private letter received by a gentlethe treasury, and such other place as the Secretary of the man here from a friend in Raleigh, that on Friday las the Supreme Court decided the stay-law to be null and void, as being opposed to that provision of the Consti becretary of the Treasury. And the faith of the Confederate tution alike of the United and Confederate States which Court of this City. The significant language made use says, that no State shall pass an ex post facto law, or a SEC. 3. At the expiration of five years from the first day law impairing the obligation of contracts.

Some stay-law must be bad. Our volunteers must not be ruined by Shylocks in their absence. The Legislature to meet on the 15th of next month ought to see to this. Let them consult with the judges of the Supreme Court in such form and for such amounts as may be determined and see what can be done, for something must be done delivered under such regulations as he may establish. But Suppose A, a northern man who has gone to the

HAY!-We have, not on our table, but in our yard With an overflowing enthusiasm, exhibiting itself in one of the finest bales of as nice hay as we want to see

thousands above the number which the Confederate on Eagle Island, nearly opposite his mill, at the lower Government will accept, we still find that there is a diffi- end of town. The hay is well cured and is made of culty in filling up the ranks of the ten regiments of State clover and herd's grass mainly. There appear to be no

We presume Mr. Northrop has some more hay for

As we know it will get into some papers, we may as well state that Lieut. Crossan of the North Carolin Navy made another fine capture on Friday or Saturday. He got hold of another sugar vessel and carried her into Hatteras inlet.

Hunter, formerly Light House Inspector here, but now ber of sailors with which to go after the vandals that are enterrupting our commerce with the laudable de sign of starving us out. Good sailors will find a good chance. Those who know where such can be found will no doubt confer a favor by informing captain Hunter. Daily Journal, 8th tust.

OUR LIGHT ARTILLERY COMPANY, which had been ! camp for some weeks past, left here yesterday for Raleigh, carrying their battery of six brass guns with them

CAPT. A. D. MOORE'S CO. E .- CERPS ABTILLERY Captain ... A. D. Moore. Senr. 1st Lieutenant-John A. Baker. O. G. Parsley, jr. Junior 1st John O. Miller. John C. Mclibenny

North Carolina would be sent to Suffolk, Va.

Daily Journal, 8th inst.

command of Lieut. Crossen is spoken of in some of the posed to be disposed to turn State's evidence, and it is VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL.—Mr. Whitaker has laid on must be had. Abraham Lincoln's message breathes only papers as a privateer steamer. This is a mistake. She had the District Attorn y looks for a conviction of the of the State of North Carolina, in which service Lieut Sufficiency of evidence, as all the officers and crew speak Crossen holds a regular commission. The Winslow has of the capture as an ordinary business transaction—ac

ing if they would not subject the State to risk which year ending in June next. He wants about a million at The prisoner, Geo. Knickerbocker, brought by the

he Journal from a citizen of North Carolina, now set-got his shipment led in Arkansas, may be interesting to our readers, and or references of a merely personal or private character, gentlemanly-looking man. or at least none calculated to render its publication im Carolina man, 28 years old, and a sailor.

business is at a very low ebb, -but I assure you Arkansas purser of a privatier. commanding all companies of men to remain at home until fession. The officers of the Lane spoke of them as quiet called for. A report was put in circulation some weeks ago and well-behaved, and the prisoners desired to return port, and not pay tribute to others, whether they go under the name of friends or of enemies.

These are the substantial considerations which ought north the substantial considerations which ought north the substantial considerations which ought north to be lost sight of under any circumstances, nor the briefest period of time. They are the considerations that lead us, much as we deprecate war, much as twe trust that that body will make provision whereby the circulation some weeks ago, and well-behaved, and the prisoners desired to return that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces, and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces, and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces, and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces, and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces, and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces, and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces, and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces, and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces, and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces, and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces, and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces, and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces, and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces, and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces, and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces and I as ure that the State was invaded by Lincoln's forces

Crops are very good of all kinds. The Wheat crop was he best ever raised in the State. If we can have one more ood rain we will be perfectly independent so far as provi-

To the voters of New Hanover County: the Convention, a proper respect for your good opinion re-gright to enter the ports of the other for purposes of trade, pily responded to the propositions, but as he was engaged the Convention, a proper respect for your good opinion re-gright to enter the ports of the other for purposes of trade, pily responded to the propositions, but as he was engaged the Convention, a proper respect for your good opinion re-gright to enter the ports of the other for purposes of trade, pily responded to the propositions, but as he was engaged to the convention of the respect for your good opinion re-gright to enter the ports of the other for purposes of trade, pily responded to the propositions, but as he was engaged to the convention of the respect for your good opinion re-gright to enter the ports of the other for purposes of trade, pily responded to the propositions, but as he was engaged to the convention of the respect for your good opinion re-gright to enter the ports of the convention of the respect to the proposition of the respect to the respect to the respect to the proposition of the respect to the respec the only war making authority, the Confederate Con-Ination. Neither at our February election, nor the one sub-Ebetween the United States and Japan, by which we ing connection between the State of North Carolina and the tain upon whose vast possessions "the sun never sets," Col. R. H. Cowan and myself your agents to carry out and treaty open to the ships of the other, and the treaty bevolunteer" for the war, although they might not like the Convention should have immediately adjourned. But a majority of the members thought otherwise, and undertook United States would commit a like outrage were she to he idea of enlisting.

It is folly to deny it.

It is folly to deny it.

This war is going to be idea of enlisting.

It is folly to deny it.

This war is going to be idea of enlisting.

It is folly to deny it.

This war is going to be idea of enlisting.

It is folly to deny it.

This war is going to be idea of enlisting.

It is folly to deny it.

This war is going to be idea of enlisting.

It is folly to deny it.

This war is going to be idea of enlisting.

It is folly to deny it.

This war is going to be in the members thought of the members th what laws they pleased for the government of the State cresults necessarily from the fact that by the contract be-This conduct was a usurpation of power against which determined to return to your hands the trust you confiled posed by the treaty itself. of our friends dissuaded me from doi g so until the Conven-greasons for postponing, for the present, at least, a recogtion took a recess. It will not reassemble until the third Monday of November. At our regular august election you an choose a substitute to represent you and bestow on him any authority you may think proper. My course in this matter may subject me to the reproach of being too fastidious, but the history of the world has impressed on my mind the great truth: That any people who would preserve their rights must strictly hold their public servants within the limits of the authority conferred on them.

Respectfully, WM. S. ASHE. CAN A PRESIDENT DECLARE WAR ?- We notice that our Abolition cotemporaries failed to notice in their columns the proceedings had last I uesday in the case of he seized schooper Crenshaw in the U.S. District of in that case by Daniel Lord, Esq., one of the most eminent members of the New York Bar-and one, too. whose political course has rather assimilated with their views heretotore-was, perhaps, unpalatable to our war presses. Mr. Lord, in a very few and well put words.

The Crew of the Privateer Savannah.

from the Evening Post : to replace her present armament with more effective or-dinance. She is now armed with three 32's, and four clear that she cuts herself off from the benefit of that 24's, and one 12-pound gun. A long range rifled gun, treaty the very moment she recognizes us as a separate nor's Island. With this gun forward, and, as Capt. and, indeed, a principle recognized by the usages of war,

THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE PRIVATEER SAVANNAH. The news that the Harriet Lane had brought a porion of the crew of the privateer Savannah attracted an of national usage, force the blockade. considerable number of visitors to the Navy Yard this morning. The vessel, however, lay in the stream near cult. By the courtesy of Captain Faunce one of our on her treaty rights, and will, if necessary to the full WE HAD the pleasure this morning of seeing captain reporters went on board, and had an interview with the prisoners. The officers were on the deck aft, sitting inwere having a good time." They were unconfined .term of service and in their mode of organization as States, we hardly know which. The captain looks well, The crew were on the starboard side of the upper deck, shall present us to the world as a separate people from well as in their names. Of course this mistake is now is full of energy and determination, and wants any num sitting on a long bench by the side of the wheel house. States) she would buy all our surplus and army and navy had resigned in great numbers, and of thouse. States are reported by the side of the wheel house. The United States are reported by the side of the wheel house. The United States are reported by the side of the wheel house. The United States are reported by the side of the wheel house. The United States are reported by the side of the wheel house. The United States are reported by the side of the wheel house. The United States are reported by the side of the wheel house. The United States are reported by the side of the wheel house. The United States are reported by the side of the wheel house. The United States are reported by the side of the wheel house. The United States are reported by the side of the wheel house are reported by the side of the wheel hous They were all handcuffed, but wore no o'her irons.

THE OFFICERS. The captain of the privateer Savannah calls himsel tall, full-bearded, by no means repulsive looking man, this several answers may be given : and was neatly dressed in a suit of blue flannel. He has lived in Charleston for a long time, and has "fol-inasmuch as now we have but little to sell, and of course acter of Confederate States was already invoking recogn lowed the sea," more or less, for the past fifteen years. have but little means to buy what she has to sell. He is great on precedents. Everything that he has as also their artillery horses, fine serviceable unimals, ed to make a short cruise, say thirty days, after the usual to our enemies; she will, therefore, wait until our cot-gindispensable. We have not as yet been able to procure a list of the custom of privateers; the men were to share according ton is ready for export, and then you may expect to teers," &c), and the prizes taken were to be sent into tinue. he nearest port and delivered to "the Confederate Prize Commissioners," who would decide as to their

His crew were generally shipped by an agent and sent on board. He knew a few of the men, and the est of them were sent in with the first and only prize where, that one or more Companies of Artiflery from captured -the brig Joseph, from Cardenas | Our reporter noted with some surprise the frankness with which Captain Baker spoke of his affairs, particularly with regard to the prize Joseph It will be remember-WE NOTICE that the steamer Winslow, under the ed that the Perry brought one of the crew, who is suppublic armed vessel belonging to and in the service prisoners. There will be no difficulty in obtaining ding to "the usual enstem of privateers."]

The captain was very curious to know what " the

Perry, claims to be a New Yorker and to have been impressed. Baker says he shipped with him as George ARKANSAS -The following letter to the Editors of Livingston, and received \$20 as an advance at the time

John Harieston is the first officer. He is a South Carolina man, 28 years old, and says he is not a sailor although not written for publication, we have taken the nor does he look like one, but appears, as he says, like a iberty of giving it, inasmuch as it contains to details man brought up in business-a delicate-handed, rather

The sailing-master, Henry C. Howland, is a North The purser of the Savanuah, C. S. Passallaigue, is a CAMDEN, (ARK.,) June 27th, 1861. Syoung South Carolinian, "only 19 years old," a decid-

is fully aroused, and will do her part in the present and. The general appearance of these four men was favora-coming struggle nobly. The war spirit in this State is so ble. They had nothing of the desperate or even rowdy high, and the people are so eager to ergage in the fight, ble. that the Governor has been compelled to issue an order blook that would naturally attach to men in their proreconnoitering the mountain passes of western Arkansas and a single sentinel kept guard over them. Their comand Missouri. Arkansas has abundant provisions, but is munication with each other was unrestrained, and they

Eng and and the Confederate States. It is said that a short time ago a motion in the Bri-The Journal is quite a treat here among North Carolini wish Parliament to recognize our independence was postans, and I assure we have a goodly number here. I am not pone at the request of divers members. This unexplaingone to the war yet, but will go in a short time. I am sort ed postponement of a question of such moment has ocry to hear of Gov. Ellis' feeble health; he has done nobles casioned some uneasiness among some of our people.

were well fed and kindly treated "as prisoners of war."

There is a commercial treaty between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain. By Having felt it my duty to resign the seat which I held in virtue of this treaty the people of one have the lawful sequently held in May was any other subject mooted or dis- were restricted to one or two ports in Japan. On the cussed than the readiest mode of dissolving the then exist-scontrary, it embraces every port in the Empire of Briexecute your will in the above premises. The authority ing nothing more nor less than a solemn contract between nations, it is clear that it cannot be altered or modified except by consent of the parties to it. Great Britain, for instance, would commit a gross violation of the treaty were she to restrict the United States to the ports, say of England alone; and, in like manner, the Boston, or any other less number than the whole.

> inded must have it. To enable her to buy our cotton, she must sell to us her cotton goods and such other supolies as we may need and she can furnish.

Now, Great Britain can carry on this trade with the Confederate States in either one of two ways. 1st, she can trade with us in accordance with the law of nations: or, 2d, she can trade with us in violation of the law of nations. The presumption is, that, having choice of the two modes, she prefers that mode which involves no vie lation of any law. She wants the cotton, and wants . furnish us with supplies. She will do both, and do it in such a way as to subject her to no imputation as a law-breaker. We cannot expect her to violate any well established usage of nations for our benefit, espe-cially when she can do us the same amount of good and violate no law whatever.

that we are part of the United States for one purpose, The United States steamer Harriet Lane, from For- but not for another purpose. The treaty necessarily intress Monroe, arrived at New York on Tuesday, with cludes to the extent of his claim, and must continue to six invalids from the flag-ship Minnesota, the master, include it to that extent until Great Britain shall be Byers, and three seamen of the prize brig Hattie Jack-Esolemn act admit that we are a separate people, and no It was raised by Isaac Northrop, Esq., on his tract son, and the officers and nine of the crew of the priva-longer any part of the United States. This being the teer Savannah. The following particulars we copy case, is it not clear that Great Britain has now the right to enter our ports in accordance with her contract with The Harriet Lane comes to the Brooklyn Navy Yard the United States, and that she preserves that right so eight-inch, capable of throwing an elongated shell of and independent nation? And if so, is there not a very ment. Fauce desires, four rifled 24's or 32's aft, the Harriet to respect a blockade when effective. Now, though Lane will become one of the most serviceable vessels in Lincoln can not effectively blockade our whole seaboard. ret he probably has force enough to make such blockade of our cotton ports; in which event Great Britain

must either abandon her trade with us, or in violation of national usage, force the blockade.

Great Britain does not wish to do either. She neith-scially Fort Sumter was nearly surrounded by well protecter wants to abandon her trade with us, nor to force the ted hostile batteries, with guns equal in quality to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter as a real surrounded. the buoy, and access to the vessel was somewhat diffi- blockade. She will, therefore, for the present, stand upenjoyment of those rights, open her way ports at the cannon's mouth; and this she can, and violate no law, been seized to be used against the Government. Accumula side of a temporary shelter formed from a mainsail, and and in doing it will do us the greatest possible service. Stions of the public revenue lying within them had If she force the blockade (as she lawfully may until she supply us with all the munitions of war. Peace would resigning, a large proportion had taken up arms against the follow in a mouth, and with it a recognition of our independence, and all the blessings we are toiling for.

T. Harrison Baker. He says that he was born in Phil- It may be asked, if this be the correct view, why accordance with this purpose, an ordinance had been adopt add-phia, and is now thirty-seven years old. He is a does not Great Britain at once force the blockade? To ded in each of these States, declaring these States respectively to be separated from the National II. 1. There is now but little use in forcing the blockade,

2. She would rather not excite the abolition ele done has been, to use his own language, "as privateers ment among her own people by precipitate action that imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent in usually do," thus : He took out his letters and intend-might be construed as an act friendly to us and hostile the Federal Union, a choice of means to that end be o rank in the proceeds of prizes captured ("as priva-hear the thunder of her guns should the blockade con-gaddress. The policy chosen looked to the exhaustion of

J. O. H. [N. O. Lelta.

Officers and Members of "Highland Boys" from

Robeson Co ._ 12 months Volunteers. COMMISSIONED OFFICERS T. D. Love, Captain. A. A. McIver, 1st Lieutenant. H. McEachen, 2nd do. Harrison Powell, 3rd do. NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. A. P. McKinnon, Orderly Sergeant T. McBryde, 2nd John Liles, 3rd N. N. Clark, 4th O. Regan, 5th Dr. J. L. McLean, Quarter Master. D. B. McLean, 1st Corporal. A. McW. Leach, 2nd do. John Regan, 3rd M. McIver. 4th

Alex. McGcachy, P Dallas, J N Gilchrist, Addison McArn, P D Brown, J D McAllister, T L Hussey, John A Love, J T Ausley, E Williamson. R A Love, T H Davis, N Levingston, John Little, R J McNair. D H Smith, J W Conoley J A DeVane. W S Johnson J C Smith. C S Ray, Alex Partam J L Ennis. F Broadwell D E McBryde, II Barfield, N A McNeill, J B McCallum. J A McDarmaid D W Gral am. W J Tyson. Owen Tatum. W J Davis, Wm Wilson, R J McFachen D C Kinlaw, A A McLean, A J Kinlaw, W C Conoley, G M White, E Graham, Isaac Wilkens, T Bethea D M Campbell, J B Person, Rich'd M White, J N Currie, N A Smith, J H Baker, D A McGoogan W J Regan, A A McNeill, J N McMillan, J A Southerland. N D P McGeachy. Ralph Howell, P M White, W D Regan, J A Campbell, Morgan Russ. John A Campbell J L Wilson. J N McLean, Aerial M White. A G Tyson, James Launen, W R Whi'e, A C McKinnon. Hector Biggs, D McCurrie, S N Watson, O Varnum, D N Concley, H McNeill. DPM Leme, D P McEachen, Jno McI McNeill W J Love, W N Speights. G W McMillan, McPhall, John Smith, J P Conoley, ZB Wison, J P Bethea O M White, A H Gulbreath, A M White. W S Smith,

At a specially called Court on the 4 h of July, to provide in the latter-named fort. for the families of soldiers and equippage of those who had in precaution against such a conjuncture, the loverncone into service, the Chairman informed his Associates ment had, a few days before, commenced preparing an exhat he was unable to procure enough funds in his county to pedition, as well adapted as might be, to relieve For meet the demands; wherenpon, after consultation and ar-sounter, which expedition was intended to be ultimate gument, it was ordered by the Court that the chairman bor-sused or not, according to circum tauces. The strongest row from the Banks in Wilmington the sum of four thousand anticipated case for using it was now presented, and it dollars, and that he disburse said amount under the advise- wa resolved to send it forward. ment and order of the Committee of Finance of Dupling As had been intended in this contingency, it was also to

After the Court had disposed of their business, a number of might expect an attempt would be made to provision the noble conduct of the North Carolina "boys" at the Bethel I take occasion to say that this postponement furnish- the citizens of the Court House. Fort, and that if the attempt should not be resisted, there

> for the consideration of the meeting what he called "a sorter," or in other words, an absolute Southern Declaration. Sumter was in no sense a matter of self-defence on the part of Independence, and called for the voice of his country. For the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in men on the occasion. Col. W. J. Houston at once and hap-Esq., was called upon, who told in strong and thrilling language the position of our people in connection with our heretofore Northern brethren, and at the close of his steech the declarations or resolutions at his suggestion, and on motion of O. R. Kenan, was changed in

> WHEREAS, It is not only desirable but necessary, that we coisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority hould take and occupy a position, not to be misunderstood. Of the Federal Union, and thus force it to immediate dissoshould take and occupy a position, not to be misunderstood. and maintain this position before God and the world, we lution. That this was their object, the Executive well under the following reaches and orders the following reaches and the following r do hereby adopt and ordain the following resolves, viz: 1st Resolved, That whosoever do directly or indirectly aid. And having said to them in the inaugural address, "you or abet in any manner or way, or by any means the oppo sition to the institutions of the South, and especially the sors," he took pains not only to keep this declaration good institutions and rights of North Carolina, are our recognised but also to keep the case so free from the power of 10ges

lost solemnly declare our entire dissolution and final separation from them, and to make this resolve complete, we do cy to return their fire, save only the few in the fort, sent hereby promise and agree to and with each other, that we tween them, each has a right to enter all the ports of will not patronise any institution or manufactory belong-ready to give that protection in whatever was lawful. warmly protested, and not being willing to exercise it, litthe other, subject only to such restrictions as are iming to northern or abolition States; and to make this relive more complete, we further promise and agree to and present northern abolitionists. To make this resolve entire. ment of the people by the same people, can or call nition of our independence. She wants our cotton, and ly complete, we do here promise and agree to and with each other, that we will hereafter cherish, foster, encourage and patronize, any and every institution proposed by our own people, which is or may be established for our general prosperity, and that our patronage shall be exclusively confined to our homes, our people and to those who think and act

On motion of Abner M. Faison, Esq., it is ordered that the Clerk of this Court upon being furnished with the same, record on the minutes of the Court the proceedings of Southern States Rights Meeting held at Warsaw during the month of February last, together with these proceedings, and file the original resolutions, &c., in the Clerk's Office. JAMES DICKSON, President. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

Jaly 4th 1861.

SPEAKS HIS SENTIMENTS .- The Editor of the Lexington (III.) Democrat is a man who will express his sentiments. The halter has no terrors for him. He invites been organized within some others of these states by in assault from the Black Republican authorities of Illividual enterprise and received into the Government servinois, in the following very bold and emphatic style! Let us suppose that Great Britain were now to ack- assault from the Black Republican authorities of Illiknowledge our independence. It is very clear, that by nois, in the following very bold and emphatic style! such an act, she would declare that we, the Confederate The Knox Republican calls upon the State authori States, are no part of the United States, it would fold ties to arrest us, with some other Democratic editors, as demonstrated the legal point that the blockade of the Southern ports is without any lawful sanction, since the would have no right to trade with us by virtue of it.—
blockade is an act of war, and the President of the United States would not include us, and, of course, she would have no right to trade with us by virtue of it.—
By such recognition of us, she would at once cut herself off from the advantages of a treaty on which she must prove the power is vested in Congress alone.

This is especially true, so and, moreover, upon that basis there are four thousand disrupting the Federal Union was in session at the Capital Congress and the C put a high value, inasmuch as by virtue of it she can a traitor, we are as full of treason as an egg is of meat; the people of that State to consider this very queating of the being no war and no blockade, in contemplating or providing any sub-incorrect that state to consider this very queating of the being no war and no blockade, in contemplating or providing any sub-incorrect that state to consider this very queating to the people of the consider this very queating to the people of the consider this very queating to the people and chosen as an egg is of meat; the people of the test caims us and, moreover, upon that basis there are four thousand disrupting the Federal Union was in session at the Can base being a part of it, and as within its jurisdiction.—

The importance of the question and the necessity for taking the formal preliminaries of pleading to bring it as being a part of it, and as within its jurisdiction.—

The importance of the question and the necessity for taking the formal preliminaries of pleading to bring it as being a part of it, and as within its jurisdiction.—

The importance of the question and the necessity for taking the formal preliminaries of pleading to bring it as being a part of it, and as within its jurisdiction.—

The importance of the question and the necessity for the purpose of creasing out the cap base the cap and, moreover, upon that basis there are four thousand disrupting the Federal Union was in session at the cap base of the test of the base of the test of the base of the best traited with us as heretofore.

The purpose of creasing out the cap base of the tonic like growing that the purpose of creasing out of the test of the purpose of creasing out of the test of the test of the purpose of creasing out of the test of the purpose of creasing out of the test of the purpose of creasing out of the test of the purpose of creasing out of the test of the purpose of creasing out of the test of the purpose of creasing out of the test of the purpose of creasing out of the test of

journed without doing anything or providing any subto find out the number of children in a street, comthe United States, so long may Great Britain claim as the only alternatives are liberty or death he will fight
ture, which was also in session at the same time and restricted. A sovereign mence beating a drum. To find out the number of idle against the Government of the United States the treaty desperately for the former before he will submit to the mediately commenced acting as if the State were already find trade with us. Lincoln cannot take the ground latter.—Petersburg Express.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

DEMAND FOR FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN AND FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS of DOLLARS

Fellow-citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives : Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion, as authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary subject of legislation. At the beginning of the present Presidential term, for months ago, the functions of the Federal Government were months ago, the lunctions of the several were found to be generally suspended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, L

ana and Florida, excepting those of the Post Office Der within these States, all the forts, arsenals, dock-yard custom houses and the like, including the movable and sta tionary property in and about them, had been seized and held in open hostility to this Government, excepting only Forts Pickens, Taylor and Jefferson, on and near the Pl da coast, and Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, Sout

The forts thus seized had been put in improved cond new ones had been built, and armed forces had been organ ized, and were organizing, all avowedly with the same has tile purposs. The forts remaining in the possession of the Federal Government in and near these states were either of its own, and outnumbering the latter as, perhaps, ten-

A disproportionate share of the Federal muskets and fles had somehow found their way into these States, and he seized for the same object. The navy was scattered in dis stant seas, leaving but a very small part of it w thin the im mediate reach of the Govarnment. Officers of the Federal

Simultaneously, and in connection with all this, the pu pose to sever the Federal Union was openly avowed tively to be separated from the National Union. A formula or instituting a combined Government of these States ha been promulgated, and this illegal organization in the char tion, sid and intervention from foreign powers. Finding this condition of things, and believing it to be an

This choice was made and declared in the inaugura all peaceful measures before a resort to any stronger ones. It sought only to hold the public places and proprty not already wrested from the Government, and to ollect the revenues, relying on the rest for time, disen-

on and the ballot-box. It promised a continuance of the mails at Government expense to the very people who were resisting the Gor. ernment, and it gave repeated pledges against any disturbance to any of the people or any of their rights. all that a President might constitutionally and justifia. bly do in such a case, everything was forborne without which it was deemed possible to keep the Government of

On the 5th of March, the present incumbent's first full lay in office, a letter from Major Anderson. commanding at Fort Sumter, written on the 28th of February, and ceived at the War. Department on the was by that Department placed in his hands. This letter expressed the professional opinion of the writer that re forcements could not be thrown into that fort within the time for his relief, rendered necessary by the limited supply of provisions, and with a view of holding possesn of the same, with a force of less than 20,000 good and well-disciplined men. This opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command, and their memoranda on the subject were made enclosures of Major

The whole was immediately laid before Lieut, Gen. Scott. who at once concurred with Gen. Anderson in opinion. reflection, however, he took full time, consulting with off cers both of the army and navy, and at the end of f days came reluctantly but decidedly to the same conclusion as before. He also stated at the same time that no such afficient force was then at the control of the Government or could be raised and brought on the ground within the ime when the provisions in the fort would be exhausted. In a purely military point of view, this reduced the der of the Administration in the case to the mere matter etting the garrison safely out of the fort. It was believed nowever, that to so abandon that position under the circur stances would be ut erly ruinous; that the necessity under which it was done could not be fully understood; that h many it would be construed as a part of a voluntary polthat at home it would disorganize the friends of the Un embolden its adversaries, and go far to ensure to the lat e a recognition abroad. That in fact it would be our national destruction consummated. This could not be allowed Starvation was not yet upon the garrison, and ere it would be reached, Fort Pickens might be reinto ced. This last would be a clear indication of policy, and would petter enable the country to accept the avacuation of Fort Sumter as a military necessity. An order was at once

not go by land, but must take the longer and slower route The first return news from the order was received is one week before the fall of Fort Sumter. The news itself sel the troops had been transferred from the Brooklyn, act ng upon some quasi armistice of the late Administration, and of the existence of which the present Administration up to the time at which the order was dispatched, had only oo vague and uncertain numors to fix attention, had fused to land the troops. To now reinforce Fort Picken pefore a crisis could be reached at Fort Sumter, was in

directed to be sent for the landing of the troops from the

steamship Brooklyn into Fort Pickens. This order could

ossible, rendered so by the near exhaustion of provisions

cived to notify the Governor of South Carolina that he engagement. I intend to write you a long letter soon, and see, under the circumstances, no ground for uneasiness and James Dickson, Esq., the President of the Duplin States would be no effort to throw in men, arms or ammunition give you a full description of men and things in Arkansas whatever. On the contrary, it shows, when fully unwishes for your success and happiness, I am derstood, a purpose on the part of the British Governight.

S. E. W. Men and James Dickson, Esq., the President of the Duplin States would be no effort to throw in men, arms or ammunition Rights Association, called the meeting to order. In the without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the fort was absence of the Secretary, John J. Whitehead, Esq., was respectively.

S. E. W. Men and James Dickson, Esq., the President of the Duplin States would be no effort to throw in men, arms or ammunition Rights Association, called the meeting to order. In the without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the lort was absence of the Secretary, John J. Whitehead, Esq., was respectively.

S. E. W. Men and James Dickson, Esq., the President of the Duplin States would be no effort to throw in men, arms or ammunition Rights and James Dickson, Esq., the President of the Duplin States would be no effort to throw in men, arms or ammunition Rights and James Dickson, Esq., the President of the Duplin States would be no effort to throw in men, arms or ammunition Rights and James Dickson, Esq., the President of the Duplin States would be no effort to throw in men, arms or ammunition Rights and James Dickson, Esq., the President of the Duplin States would be no effort to throw in men, arms or ammunition Rights and James Dickson, Esq., the President of the Duplin States would be no effort to throw in men, arms or ammunition Rights and James Dickson, Esq., the President of the Duplin States would be no effort to throw in men, arms or ammunition Rights and James Dickson, Esq., the President of the Duplin States and James Dickson, Esq., the President It is thus seen that the assault upon and reduction of Fort

of the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in fort could by no possibility commit aggression upon them They knew they were expressly notified that the giving of bread to the few brave and hungry men of the garrison was all which would on that occasion be attempted, unless them selves, by resisting so much, should provoke more. They knew that this Government desired to keep the gar rison in the fort, not to assail them, but merely to manual visible possession, and thus to preserve the Union from ac-

the preamble by the consent of the mover and unanimously tual and immediate dissolution, trusting, as hereinbefore adopted.

The following are the preamble and resolutions:

The following are the preamble and resolutions: can have no conflict without being yoursel, as the aggress

the conflict of arms, without a gun in sight or in exper that harbor years before for their own protection, and sil In this act, discarding all else, they have forced upon the country the distinct issue-immediate dissolution or bl And this issue embraces more than the fate of these Unit States. It presents to the whole family of man the quest whether a constitutional Republic or Democracy, a un maintain its territorial integrity against its own dometoes. It presents the question whether discontented I viduals, too few in numbers to control Administration all cording to organic law in any case, can atways, upon the pretences made in this case, or in other pretences, or ar rarily without any pretence, break up their Government, and thus practically put an end to free Government upon the earth

It forces us to ask: Is there in all Republics this inherent and fatal weakness? Must a Government of necessity too strong for the liberties of its own people, or too west to maintain its own existence? So viewing the issue, no choice was left but to call out the war power of the Got ernment, and so to resist force employed for its destruction by force for its preservation.

This call was made, and the response of the country was nost gratifying, surpassing in unanimity and spirit the mo anguine expectation. Yet none of the ct. tes commo cailed slave States, except Delaware, gave a regime through regular State organization. A few regiments h had been joined about the time of the inauguration, gard to troops to the cause of the Union.

The Border States, so called, were not uniform it

a vote of the people, to be taken on a day then somewhat more than a month distant, the Convention and the Legislator,